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CLASSICAL WEEKLY

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October 17, 1938

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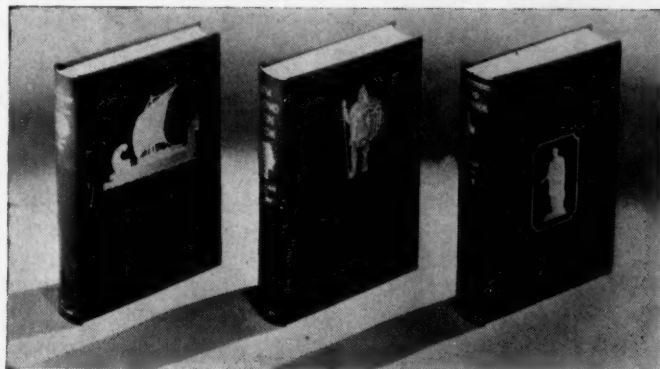
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COMING ATTRACTIONS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21—3:15 P.M.

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA STATE
EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

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School.

THURSDAY-SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27-29

OHIO CLASSICAL CONFERENCE

Ohio State University, Columbus

President: Principal Edwin L. Findley, East High
School, Cleveland

Secretary: Professor Arthur M. Young, University
of Akron.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28—3:00 P.M.

BALTIMORE CLASSICAL CLUB

Baltimore City College

Speaker: Rev. Francis J. Donnelly, S.J., Fordham
University

Subject: Education Looks Forward through the
Classics.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5—10:00 A.M.

NEW YORK CLASSICAL CLUB

Casa Italiana, Columbia University.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11—10:15 A.M.

NEW JERSEY CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION

Seaside Hotel, Atlantic City

Speaker: Miss Mildred Dean, Supervisor of Latin in
the Public Schools of the District of Columbia

Topic: Latin: What Can We Do About It?

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26—10:00 A.M.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE

ATLANTIC STATES

Chalfonte Hotel, Atlantic City

President: Professor George D. Hadzsits, Uni-
versity of Pennsylvania.

SPEAKERS

PROFESSOR JOHN L. HELLER, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

(An English-Latin Word list for Familiar Concepts)

PRESIDENT HADZSITS (Roman London)

MISS ELIZABETH F. KELLUM, BALTIMORE (Responsibili-
ties of the Latin Teacher)

An exhibition of pupils' work will be held in the
meeting room from 8 00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.

REVIEWS

The Tyranny of Words. By STUART CHASE. Pages
xiv, 396. Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York
1938

Some years ago Stuart Chase read a book by Allen
Upward, entitled *The New World*, an attempt to arrive
at a meaning of the word *idealism*. Thereby Mr. Chase
became convinced that he was himself using many
words without a real appreciation of their meanings,
and he began to read books on the meanings of words,
a science for which he discovered the magic title
semantics, which, he says (7), is just now coming into
use for this subject. In point of fact, Michel Bréal coined
the word for the title of his well known *Essai de
Sémanique*, first printed in 1897, and the term has had
no competitor in English (or in French), excepting
only the more clumsy *semasiology*. Mr. Chase's reading
has been among books which (with one exception)
were unknown to me, and his listings in his bibliog-
raphy (385-6) are not specifically in the linguistic field,
but rather in that nebulous realm where the psycholo-
gist runs out of his own field and bogs himself down in
linguistics. There is no item which is by a scientific
linguist, such as Darmesteter, Meillet, Carnoy, Buck,
Bloomfield. And the effects are seen in his work.

What is *semantics* to Mr. Chase? It is apparently an understanding of the meanings of words, and of the distinction between word and referent (horrid term! indicating that object or idea which the word denotes). He has no idea that semantics is an historical science, that it concerns itself primarily with the development of meanings from earlier different meanings. But let that pass, and let us see what he does with his semantics.

It is Mr. Chase's idea (20ff.) that if we used 'semantic approach' we should all make ourselves unmistakably clear to our fellows, and misunderstandings between individuals and between nations would be eliminated; also, unfortunate economic ventures would be unknown in national policies (262-3). But there is an underlying basis which Mr. Chase neglects. A sequence of articulated sounds, which we call a word, has its meaning by virtue of an (implicit or explicit) convention between speaker and hearer as to what that meaning is; if the convention does not exist for the hearer, the word has no meaning (so p.192), and if the speaker and the hearer have different conventions (so p.241), there is misunderstanding. Now no amount of study of 'semantics' can remedy lack of intelligence or lack of honesty: an unintelligent person will continue to use words whose meanings do not fit the idea, and a dishonest person will continue to use words in such a way as to mislead. A study of semantics may in fact lead the unintelligent to use more words in inappropriate situations, and enable the dishonest to mislead others more effectively. And neither of these results would be approved by Mr. Chase.

Let us see, however, how Mr. Chase uses his newly acquired powers. His favorite device (21) is to quote a passage from another writer, and to substitute the word *blab* for words used without semantic justification: "abstract words and phrases without discoverable referents would register a semantic blank, noises without meaning." He quotes "... the supreme sacrifice which you, in whom flows heroic blood, will not fail, and which will echo forever down the corridors of history," and rephrases it to "the blab blab which you, in whom flows blab blood, will not fail, and which will echo blab down the blabs of blab." Does he avoid blabs himself? He says (54): "The roots of vocal language run deep." This contains *blabs* unless we accept the view for which he argues elsewhere, that meanings vary with context (106, 166ff.), which of course is true, and therefore, in the context, most *blabs* convey a meaning, if the hearer (or reader) has the necessary background for understanding.

It is true, as he says (4), that most people use words and phrases without being able to express in other words and phrases the same ideas which were expressed by the original words and phrases. But the explanation of this is found later (38ff.), in that a word can be defined only by another word of similar meaning, and

definitions are therefore inclined to go in a circle. Thus if A is defined by B, so B will be defined by A. For few persons have readily at command two terms for the same idea, so nearly identical that they are mutually exchangeable; then either there is absence of equating power, or there is defining in circles. But this is what we ought to have: no necessity exists for the possession of a double or triple vocabulary; such would be useless mental furniture, except for the sake of varying social or literary styles.

From the standpoint of linguistics, I wish to select a few examples of Mr. Chase's work. Page 34.11: "There is a profound semantic lesson here." He refers to the fact that to the human senses a piece of iron is solid stuff, but to a physicist working in the submicroscopic regions, it is a far-from-solid aggregation of "electric charges in an encircling emptiness." But from the practical standpoint, an interpretation of iron as other than solid stuff is linguistically wrong. Even Mr. Chase forgot that he would have to reinterpret the word *solid* in the same way as does the modern physicist, for in modern science there is nothing solid in the old meaning. Page 57.24: Mr. Chase speaks of the word *autogiro* as made up of letters instead of as made up of sounds! Page 73: He speaks of *razz* as "a good example of a slang word created to fill a linguistic void"; but do we not have *mock*, *tease*, *ridicule*, *make sport of*, and the like, among which a choice might be made? Page 82: Of course "the word is not the thing," but it is our only means of designating the thing, and the use of *is* (in "This animal is a dog") is not thereby to be banned. Nor should objection be made to saying (97) that "'chien' means 'dog'", because "the words 'chien' and 'dog' both refer to the same animal"; what we are saying is that '*chien*' [in French] means [the same as] 'dog' [in English].

I wish to call attention to Mr. Chase's description of the "trained semanticist" (184ff.)—he would be a dull, uninteresting companion—and to his befogging of the significance of *money* (285ff.). When he holds up as horrible examples the definitions given to the word *fascism* by 42 friends and acquaintances of varying social, occupational, and educational standings, I for my part find that 36 contain rather good characterizations of fascism, while three were considerably mistaken, one was entirely wrong, and two were confessions of ignorance. With Mr. Chase (190), I agree that "further comment is unnecessary"—for if Mr. Chase cannot now, fortified by his semantic studies, define *capitalism* satisfactorily, as he previously could (279), why should he cavil at others who cannot define *fascism* in a way that satisfies him?

So far as I can see, what Mr. Chase has got from semantics is a profound (and sincere?) disgust at the misuses of words by himself and by others. One might think that this would discourage him from writing a book, but here is the point: Mr. Chase is a writer on

economic topics, and he has merrily baited his hook with a new worm, *Ars semantica*, vulgarly known as semantics, in the hope of catching a few more fish, floundering about in the uncertain waters of economics and government.

(N.B. The book is not on linguistics, but is a politico-economic tract.)

ROLAND G. KENT

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Herods of Judaea. By A. H. M. JONES. Pages xii, 271, 7 plates, 5 maps. The Clarendon Press, Oxford 1938

The political history of Palestine during the first phase of Roman rule (63 B.C. - 70 A.D.) follows to a considerable extent the fortunes of the family which produced Herod the Great. The lives and times of these individuals, from Antipater to Agrippa II, are narrated in this book in full detail and with a fine sense of proportion. The thread of unity in the narrative is supplied by the aim which the several rulers of this dynasty shared in common: "to wean the people of Judaea from their intolerant pride and to induce them to accept the gentile world and take their place in it" (257).

With no intention of whitewashing, Jones makes out a fairly strong case for a positive evaluation of the achievements of Herod and his successors, despite the accompanying oppression and bloodshed. Herod himself established law and order in a hilly country which seems designed to promote the work of guerilla bands. Both he and his great-grandson Agrippa I carried out a vast program of public works and Hellenization which raised Palestinian civic life to a new level. The taxation levied for these purposes, nevertheless, was not such as to check the rising prosperity of the average Jew. Yet with the exception of Herod's Temple the Jewish masses and their religious leaders, the Pharisees, failed to appreciate the blessings conferred upon them. They finally hurled themselves into a fierce four-year struggle with Vespasian and the choice legions.

When a scholar is so thoroughly at home in the Roman world as our author eminently is, it is perhaps natural for him to feel that the sole petty state which resisted Roman imperialistic pressure at such tremendous sacrifice was doing itself a grievous wrong. But radical assimilation in the Judaea of the Herods was an historical impossibility. One has only to recall the Jews' unforgettable experience with the Hellenists in the days of Antiochus Epiphanes. The fundamental question is whether the struggle of the Jews for self-determination in Judaea needs justification. This reviewer submits that, unless the historian acknowledges that right to any nation which he may study, he will emerge with a biased judgment. The insight into the anti-pagan social ideals of the Pharisaic sect, which alone survived the victories of Titus and Hadrian, as estab-

lished by the researches of George Foot Moore, J. Z. Lauterbach, and others, is utterly at variance with the pro-Roman bias of the volume under consideration.

Another feature which this reviewer considers unacceptable is the treatment of the Zealot movement. While Jones states that it arose ten years after Herod's death in 6 A.D., his own narrative (28) shows that it was precipitated by Herod's first public act in 47 B.C., viz., the execution of a "robber band" in Galilee without trial. Moreover, the fact that the Zealots were "brigands" in the eyes of Herod's official biographer (on whom Josephus depended), is no reason for Jones, who admits that their terrorism had a political motivation, to employ this misleading epithet as his standard designation of the active opponents of the Romans and the Jewish aristocracy who served them.

Both as a story, particularly the vivid chapter on Agrippa I, and as an historical treatise, this book is remarkable for its detailed accuracy and life-like character sketches. It offers a study of the political and military phases of a subject whose religious and literary sides have perhaps been over-written. It thereby enriches the literature as few recent works in this field have done.

This book has maps, tables and an index, but no bibliography.

JOSHUA STARR

NEW YORK CITY

De enuntiatis secundariis interpositis quaestiones Plautinae. By JOHANNES SCHNEIDER. Pages 182. Dittert, Dresden 1937

As an aid to understanding the earlier development of the periodic sentence structure which culminates in the style of Cicero, the author examines with great care the use of the subordinate clause in the plays of Plautus. He classifies the clauses according to their nature and their position in the main clause, and discusses even the various possible arrangements of subordinate clauses within subordinate clauses. Although dissertations of this type are perhaps most valuable in providing training in research for the youthful scholar, the work will be helpful to all students of Plautine style and will throw additional light on many disputed passages.

The most interesting part of Schneider's dissertation is the *Excursus de chronologia Plautina* (169-182). Here he uses the frequency of the subordinate clauses as a criterion for the chronological order of the plays, and believes that the earliest plays show the simplest treatment, e.g. A(a) (b)A,¹ while the latest have the most highly developed periodic structure, A(a) [b] (a)A; in other words, Plautus, writing plays over a period of approximately forty years, not only increased the number of his subordinate clauses, but gradually became more skilled in his treatment of the clauses

¹A denotes the main clause; a,b, the subordinate clauses.

(170, 173f.). There are certain objections to this procedure: Plautus' literary activity should probably be limited to about twenty-five years and this makes the basic assumption less plausible; Schneider fails to consider the extent to which Plautus' style may have been influenced by that of the different Greek originals; also, the omission of all verses which Leo and Thierfelder consider interpolations vitiates the statistics. Schneider is conscious, however, of the weakness of his statistical method, and admits that his results can be only approximate. His chronological order is as follows: 1. Most., 2-6. Mil. Gl., Pers., Poen., Epid., Cist., 7. Stich., 8. Bacch., 9-10. Rud., Men., 11. Curc., 12-13. Merc., Cas., 14-17. Aul., Amph., Pseud., Truc., 18. Asin., 19. Trin., 20. Capt. It is interesting to compare this list with the chronologies of the plays according to Püttner, Westaway, Sedgwick, and Hough (all of whom are apparently ignored by Schneider). These four lists,² based on different criteria, have much in common, in spite of certain divergences; e.g. the Asinaria is among the first three plays on each list, but Schneider considers it eighteenth; the Bacchides, among the last five on the four lists, is Schneider's eighth play; and the Casina, accepted by all four as the latest play,³ is twelfth or thirteenth on Schneider's list. While Schneider's results seem far from satisfactory, he deserves credit for having attacked a difficult problem from a new quarter, and further study of the language and style of Plautus may lead to more exact conclusions concerning the chronology of the plays.

GEORGE E. DUCKWORTH

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Homère. Hymnes. Text établi et traduit. By JEAN HUMBERT. Pages 257. Société d'Édition "Les Belles Lettres", Paris 1936

This additional volume in the Budé series contains the text and a brief critical apparatus of each hymn, with translations and introductions. There is also a brief, but useful, general introduction.

It is natural to compare this book with the larger and more ambitious work of Allen, Halliday and Sikes, the second edition of which was published in 1936 and reviewed by Professor Duckworth in CW 30 (1936) 89-90. Since the English authors do not furnish any translation in their book, it is clear that M. Humbert's work is considerably smaller than the former; but it is well organized, compact, and presented with great lucidity. It is, in general, conservative but critical in its analyses of the hymns. The comparative treatment of the Hymn to Apollo is typical of the method employed in

²For a convenient tabulation of the four chronologies, see J. N. Hough, *The Use of Greek Words by Plautus*, *AJPh* 55 (1934) 361.

³Cf., however, H. Mattingly and E. S. G. Robinson, *The Prologue to the Casina of Plautus*, *CR* 47 (1933) 52-54, who date the Casina early.

the two books. The English authors place this composition early, probably just at the close of the seventh century B.C., and consider it a unity, the work of one writer. M. Humbert, while likewise believing that the Hymn as a whole is early, nevertheless accepts the dual character of the Hymn, the Delian section (1-181) being older than "the Pythian continuation" (182-546). He believes that the author of the Delian section was probably an Ionian or Aeolo-Ionian bard, but that the Pythian continuation was composed by some continental poet, either Phocian or Boeotian. There is nothing new in such a solution of the problem but it follows in general the critical methods of Jacoby and others who detect dual authorship in the Hymn. While there are undoubtedly good arguments both *pro* and *con* the unity of this Hymn, one cannot afford to disregard the monograph of Franz Dornseiff, *Die archaische Mythen-erzählung: Folgerungen aus dem homerischen Apollonhymnos*, 1933, which M. Humbert appears not to have used.

M. Humbert has made an independent study of the text-tradition and presents some important facts as he sets forth his conception of the relationship of the numerous MSS. He emphasizes the great value of M, and corrects Allen, Halliday and Sikes at one important point where the influence of the *editio princeps* of 1488 had misled them as to the value of an inferior manuscript.

M. Humbert's volume is an important addition to the literature of the Hymns. Although for detailed commentary, historical exposition, and sundry literary matters, the edition of Allen, Halliday and Sikes is our most important reference, this new book is at least supplementary. With these two volumes before him the scholar has all that he is likely to need for a careful and accurate study of these later poems that have been connected with the name of Homer.

E. L. HIGHBARGER

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Alexander and the Greeks. By VICTOR EHRENBURG, translated by Ruth Fraenkel von Velsen. Pages v, 110. Blackwell, Oxford 1938 7s.6d.

This little volume contains three essays, each concerning a special problem independent of the others, followed by a fourth and concluding essay in which the three distinct problems are shown as facets in the same historical picture.

Alexander and the Liberated Greek Cities (1-51) takes issue with the recent view¹ that the relationship of the polis to the monarch in the Hellenistic kingdoms was one of symmarchy. He agrees that this relationship

¹Advanced by Paola Zancan, *Il monarcato ellenistico nei suoi elementi federativi*; concurred in by W. Schubart, *Gnomon* 11 (1935), 513ff. See now also *idem*, *Verfassung und Verwaltung des Ptolemäerreichs* (*Der Alte Orient*, 35, 4 [1937] 14-16).

was determined to a large extent by the precedent established by Alexander, but examines anew the evidence on Alexander's treatment of the Greek cities of Asia and the islands. Alexander's grants of autonomy to these cities, together with other evidence, have generally been interpreted to mean that these cities were made members of the Corinthian League, whose relationship to Alexander was defined as that of free and autonomous states joined to the hegemony by *eirene* and *symmachia*. Bickermann has already pointed out (REG 47 [1934] 361ff., 370ff.) that the autonomy of the Asiatic cities was not the same thing that was guaranteed to the cities of Greece by an alliance (*symmachia*), but a *privilege granted* at the pleasure of the King. Ehrenberg now methodically destroys with arguments sometimes conclusive and generally plausible the remainder of the basis for the claim that the Asiatic cities became members of the Corinthian League. The whole is a convincing, closely reasoned presentation, and it is a pity that unidiomatic English in places adds to the difficulty of following the author through the maze of ambiguous evidence and contrary interpretations. Ehrenberg's insistence, however, that Alexander's treatment of the Chians in 332 is not evidence primarily of an "increasing autocracy" on the part of the King, but of a change to a new, autocratic governmental policy after Issus and the reconquest of the islands, does nothing to strengthen his argument. This distinction, if it is one, is at best hair-splitting (for which Ehrenberg shows an excessive fondness) over a question much too subjective for determination on the basis of the objective facts at our disposal. Moreover, Ehrenberg contradicts himself later when he writes (51) that Alexander's method of dealing with the Asiatic cities "appears . . . as an inclination towards autocracy, which existed from the beginning and gradually increased." The essay concludes with a brief survey of the evidence of the Hellenistic period when the position of the polis is seen to have been, as in the time of Alexander, one of nominal autonomy and occasionally of *symmachia*, but of actual subjection to the King from whom grants were derived.

There follows a brief article (*Pothos*, 52-61) adducing additional evidence for the author's already widely accepted point that *pothos* was Alexander's own explanation of the motive for many of his most daring undertakings. In the third essay (Aristotle and Alexander's Empire, 62-102), Ehrenberg destroys most of the so-called evidence of the influence of Alexander on Aristotle's political thinking by the simple expedient of considering the relevant passages of Aristotle's writings in context instead of extracting them therefrom. A cardinal point that should have been given greater prominence is that *basileia* (monarchy in its beneficial form) is no more a "best" state for Aristotle than the two other *orthai politeiai*, aristocracy and constitutional government (*polity*). And for the best practicable state

Aristotle relies on the middle class and advocates, like Plato, the "mixed" constitution (which, he points out, is a mixture of democracy and oligarchy, not of democracy and monarchy as stated by Plato; cf. Laws 693 D, Politics 1266a 1ff.).

The final essay (103-110), which gives the book its title, synthesizes these disparate elements of *Alexander-geschichte* and shows them as evidences of the intellectual gulf which widened *pari passu* with the growth of the Empire between Alexander and the Greeks. When Aristotle did undertake to advise the new King of Asia, the latter's outlook had broadened far beyond the limits which shaped the purely Greek thought of his former tutor.

NAPHTALI LEWIS

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Julius Firmicus Maternus. De errore profanarum religionum. Traduction nouvelle avec texte et commentaire By GILBERT HEUTEN. Pages 213. Université de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1938 40 fr.

Julius Firmicus Maternus was born a pagan, probably at Syracuse, in the early 300's, was converted to Christianity, apparently in the decade between 337 and 347, and is celebrated for two books of widely different scope, purpose, and execution. The first is *Matheseos libri VIII*, written about 334-337, a prose work dealing with astronomy. It shows subtlety and genius. The other is *De errore profanarum religionum*. It is blunt and intolerant, but has austere eloquence. So far do the books differ that many have doubted single authorship. The doubts are now largely abandoned, and critics content themselves with commenting upon the sad altercations that so often distinguish polemics.

M. Heuten's book is a volume of the *Travaux de la faculté de philosophie et lettres de l'université de Bruxelles*. It contains an introduction of 30 pages, on such diverse topics as Christians and Pagans in the Fourth Century, Life of Firmicus, Style, Language, Subject and Composition, his sources, the value of accounts of Roman religion and Christian ideas in the fourth century, the place of the book in literary and religious history, manuscripts, editions, and translations. Within 30 pages such a field can be treated only cursorily. M. Heuten therefore has said little on controversial matters, which is just as well, and contented himself with a succinct resumé of more obvious facts.

A bibliography follows the introduction, and a list of works cited in the commentary. Pages 40 to 127 are occupied with text and translation, pages 129 to 190 with commentary. Four appendices, a stylistic index, an historical index, an index of citations, final addenda, and a table of contents conclude the volume.

The translation appears generally to be good; occasionally less oratorical than the Latin, as in VIII.4 where *haec quidem, sacratissimi imperatores, ethopoeiaco mibi*

sermone dixisse sufficiat is rendered 'J'arrêterai là, très saints empereurs, mon discours moral', but such expressions are nothing to cavil at for the blunt style furnishes considerable difficulty. M. Heuten has reached real eloquence at times in his phrasing.

I am not so happy with the commentary, though the author has evidently read M. Franz Cumont to good advantage. Of some 220 notes, only about 27 bear upon syntax, word history, or meanings. Appendix 3, which lists Greek elements in Firmicus' vocabulary, and other terms foreign to classical Latin, helps a little. But the vast majority of M. Heuten's remarks are confined merely to religious, mythological, astrological, and kindred topics. Printing is good. Proof reading was evidently very good.

CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY

L. V. JACKS

Antikes Geldwesen. By WALTHER GIESECKE, Pages iv, 255, 6 plates. Hiersemann, Leipzig 1938

This collection of essays deals with various problems in the standards of ancient money, beginning with the invention of coinage and going down to the system of Honorius, 395-423 A.D. There is an abundance of data on weight and analysis presented with admirable clarity and accompanied by tables where the conclusions are conveniently set forth. No brief review could give a fair estimate of their conclusions for they depend on too many items. As in all such works, the crucial point is the degree of variation which shall be admitted to any given standard, which must, of course, be argued in detail. The following summary, therefore, can only suggest the scope of this important work.

The first section is concerned with the interrelation of six standards: the Babylonian pound of 982.35 grammes; the Egyptian of 909.50; the Samian-Euboean of 873.20; the Phocaean of 776.17; the Phoenician of 727.66; the Aeginetan of 620.93, and their connection with various early Greek coinages. In *Das Elektrongeld Kleinasien* the author shows that it is unlikely that the electrum, high in gold, from which coins were made was a natural alloy, and then, from the analysis of a great number of pieces, accounts for variation in gold content by arranging the issues in a chronological series in which the percentage of gold diminishes as the value of gold rises in terms of silver. He modestly presents this not as a complete demonstration but as an indication of the probable usefulness of metallurgical method in the future study of electrum coinage. The next section, a detailed examination of the coins of Carthage, is particularly welcome in view of the general neglect of that important mint. A discussion of standards in the Adriatic region contributes interesting evidence of the dominance of Corinth, the revolt against that dominance, the growing influence of South Italy and the final triumph of Rome. In treating of the early coinage of

Rome Giesecke prefers earlier dates to those recently put forward by Mattingly and Robinson (e.g. he believes that the denarius was first struck in 218; they put it in 187). There follows a long section on the currencies of the third and fourth centuries A.D., a dismal period in many respects, but one of the greatest economic importance for the light it sheds on the hazardous experiment of inflation. A final essay treats of the general question of standards of coinage in antiquity. There are six good plates illustrating early electrum, the gold, electrum and silver of Carthage and silver of the eastern Adriatic.

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The Story of Instruction. II. The Church, the Renaissances, and the Reformations. By

ERNEST CARROLL MOORE. Pages ix, 575. Macmillan, New York 1938 \$4

The first volume of *The Story of Instruction* was reviewed in CW 30.167. The present volume is a fluent survey, based almost invariably on sound sources, and its scope is in general indicated by the title, though the chapter on Luther ends with mention of Melanchthon, whereas that on Loyola concludes with some figures on enrollment in American Jesuit colleges in 1912.

No bibliography is provided, but Dr. Moore has drawn from many authors, sometimes rather uncritically. He should realize, for example, that E. L. White's *Why Rome Fell* is a somewhat fanciful book (8). He ought to say, or at least to imply, that Cicero's book on divination proceeds to a skeptical conclusion (9). He sometimes avoids controversy by ignoring it, as when he says that Rome was "helped by Greece, through Etruria" (9). His quotation from Dr. Strong's 1915 volume on *Apotheosis and After Life* (sic) is proper (16), but surely one expects to find mentioned at this point Taylor's *The Divinity of the Roman Emperor* (1931). He quotes "Professor Woodward" without citing any book title (444); on the other hand, he cites an *Histoire Littéraire de la France* without naming the author (227). He does not always quote correctly. When Fülöp-Miller writes, "It is not the case," wrote Peter Faber, "that the Lutherans have brought about the secession of so many people," this becomes in Moore, "His analysis of the situation in Germany as he reported it was 'that the Lutherans have brought about the secession of so many people.'" (531)

This misquotation is perhaps rather a misprint, for the proof-reader has been careless (198-9, 279-80, and elsewhere). "Finniu-Didot" (451) would mystify a student who did not know Firmin-Didot, elsewhere correctly named, and "Williams S. Norgate" (67) would be a blind alley, though, again, Williams and Norgate are named correctly elsewhere.

BEN C. CLOUGH

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ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES
ANCIENT AUTHORS

Alciphron. TSIRIMBAS, DIMITRIOS. *Beobachtungen zur Sprache Alkiphrons*. Indicates resemblances in thirteen passages in letters of Alciphron to fragments of Aelius Dionysios and the Atticist Pausanias, to confirm theory that Alciphron had before him the lexica of these two Atticists.

Ph 92 (1938) 470-472 (Hough)

Aristotle. COOPER, LANE. *The Verbal 'Ornament' (Kosmos) in Aristotle's Art of Poetry*. The meaning of ornament in poetic diction is best understood by an actual examination of the ornamental elements in poetry.

Rand Studies¹ 61-77 (De Lacy)

Augustine. FINAERT, J. *Un tournant dans l'oeuvre et le style de Saint Augustin*. In the autumn of 386, shortly after his conversion, Augustine was writing against the Manichaeans in a language so rhetorical that the common people understood little of it. Requested by his friends not to desert the vulgar Latin of the day, he wrote the *De Genesi contra Manichaeos* in a style devoid of archaic or poetic words, without much attention to rhythm and without learned sentences.

REL 16 (1938) 103-110 (McCracken)

Cicero. GUILLEMIN, A. *La lettre de Cicéron à Lucécus (Fam. V. 12)*. Instead of the extreme egotism which some commentators have seen in this letter, Dr. Guillemin sees badinage of the type found in the *Pro Caelio*, and a literary exercise which appears to contain all the elements suggested in the famous Aristotelian discussion of tragedy.

REL 16 (1938) 96-103 (McCracken)

Euripides. LUCAS, H. *Der Prolog der Antigone des Euripides*. Aristophanes' Frogs 1182 contains the first verse of Euripides' Antigone; a citation in Favorinus' Peri Phuges proves that 1187 is the second verse.

H 72 (1937) 239-240 (Greene)

Herondas. MESK, JOSEF. *Herondas IV 75f*. Supports Crusius' interpretation of the famous crux *ad loc*.

Ph 92 (1938) 469-470 (Hough)

Homer. GIUSTI, ANTONIO. *Omero e il Vangelo*. The notion of life in this world as a great struggle in which not the runaway, but the brave alone ("he that hateth his life": John xii 25; Mt. x 39; Mk. viii 35; Lk. ix 24, xiv 26, xvii 33) is saved, is comparable to a motif already found in Homer (Il. XI. 408ff.) and developed by Aristotle, Callinus, Tyrtaeus and Polybius.

PhW 58 (1938) 365-368 (Plumpe)

Horace. BRIDGE, JOHN. *Horace: The Beginning of the Silver Age*. The essential feature of literature of the Silver Age is the loss of vitality under the restraint of imperial rule. The poetry of Horace reveals that as early as Augustus literature was no longer free. Horace, who in his youth had shown great promise as a political poet, was forced in later life to limit his work to individualistic themes or trivialities.

Rand Studies 21-32 (De Lacy)

Lucan. SANFORD, EVA MATTHEWS. *The Eastern Question in Lucan's Bellum Civile*. Lucan constantly emphasizes the need for an aggressive Eastern policy, and he criticizes the emperors for not having undertaken such a policy.

Rand Studies 255-264 (De Lacy)

Lucretius. LEON, HARRY JOSHUA. *Astronomy in Lucretius*. Lucretius' naive treatment of astronomy is very disappointing, in view of his great interest in other fields of science.

Rand Studies 163-176 (De Lacy)

¹—Studies in Honor of E. K. Rand, ed. L. W. Jones. New York 1938

Martial. DUFF, J. WIGHT. *Varied Strains in Martial*. Rand Studies 87-99 (De Lacy)

Ovid. GRIMAL, P. *Les Métamorphoses d'Ovide et la peinture paysagiste à l'époque d'Auguste*. Ovid was indebted to the school of landscape painting in vogue in his day for the description of the landscape in many a passage of the Metamorphoses. The borrowings of the poets from the plastic arts are a subject for research that has been neglected.

REL 16 (1938) 145-161 (McCracken)

Ovid. HERRMANN, L. Communication proposing an ingenious but not very convincing explanation of the reason for Ovid's banishment.

REL 16 (1938) 29 (McCracken)

Vergil. GREENE, WILLIAM CHASE. *Note on Georgics IV*. 491-493. A discussion of various uses of the number three, especially as applied to thunder.

Rand Studies 113-122 (De Lacy)

Xenophanes. BOWRA, C. M. *Xenophanes and the Olympic Games*. Xenophanes' attack on athletic contests is contrary to the popular esteem of athletics in Greece, but it is in no way revolutionary. Rather, Xenophanes expresses only the conventional moral and political criticisms of the excessive pride attendant on the immoderate rewards given to athletes.

AJPh 59 (1938) 257-279 (De Lacy)

EPIGRAPHY, PALAEOGRAPHY, NUMISMATICS

CARPENTER, RHYS. *The Greek Alphabet Again*. I. Inscriptions on ceramics of alleged Geometric date found at Corinth by Mrs. Stillwell are really late sixth century. II. The late Geometric ware bearing the Hymettus inscriptions is not really securely dated. Writing in Italy supports a theory of seventh-century introduction. III. Semitic forms of A, K and M require a transmission to Greece between 825 and 725 B.C., preferably late in that interval. IV. Vocalization and the omission of the Semitic B from the Greek alphabet suggest that adaptation took place in "a semi-Ionicized community in close contact with Cyprus," spreading by way of Crete. III.

AJA 42 (1938) 58-69 (Comfort)

KOSTER, W. J. W. *De duplici accentu eidem syllabae superscripto*. Occasional duplication of the grave accent in Greek codices is explained by Gardthausen as intended to lend stress to words otherwise unstressed. Evidently he was unaware that this explanation had already been considered and discounted by Maximus Planudes (Bachmann, *Anecdota Graeca* II 35).

PhW 58 (1938) 335-336 (Plumpe)

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. *The 'Romano-Campanian' Coinage: An Old Problem from a New Angle*. A careful study and comparison of Campanian coinage with early Roman issues clearly suggests "a date not earlier than Pyrrhic to First Punic War" (cf. Pliny N. H. 33.44) as the date when Rome first struck silver coins in her own name. III.

Journal of the Warburg Institute 1 (1938) 197-203 (Spaeth)

MERITT, BENJAMIN D. *Greek Inscriptions*. Twenty-four inscriptions from the Agora. Several contain new data on the Athenian archons, enabling M. to append a revised list of the archons of the third century. One records the results of actors' contests with old plays revived in the middle of the third century. If a restoration by Capps is correct, we have mention of a "Misanthropoi" by Diphilus, a play hitherto unknown. Index and ill.

Hesperia 7 (1938) 77-160 (Durham)

..... *A Note on Kleon's Assessment.* Criticism of Kolbe's restoration of the assessment of 425 B.C., I. G. 12 63. III.

AJPh 59 (1938) 297-300 (De Lacy)

MILLER, S. N. *Notes on an Inscription from Birrens (Dumfriesshire).* Connects Val(erius) Amandus of CIL XIII 7945 (ILS 2456 and Corrigenda, Vol. III ii p. clxxviii) with the architectus Amandus of CIL VII 1062 who apparently took part in the building of forts in Scotland in 210 A.D.

JRS 27 (1937) 208-9 (Reinmuth)

PEEK, W. *Verbesserungen zu böotischen Epigrammen.* Corrections of readings in Boeotian epigrams made by a careful study of the inscriptions themselves. H 72 (1937) 232-239 (Greene)

PRITCHETT, W. KENDRICK. *A New Fragment of the Sarcophagus Monument.* Discussion of I. G. III 3839.

AJPh 59 (1938) 343-345 (De Lacy)

SCHWABACHER, W. *Die Münzen der Aynthos-Grabung.* 10 tetradrachms of the Chalcidic League, Potidaea and Sermyleia, found at Olynthus and called forgeries by Gaebler, "Fälschungen makedonischer Münzen II," Sitz.-Ber. Preuss. Ak. Phil.-hist. Kl. 1935, and by Regling are reexamined and pronounced genuine. III. AJA 42 (1938) 70-76 (Comfort)

WALTON, FRANCIS R. *Notes on Some Inscriptions of Delos.* A new inscription from the Terrace of the Syrian Gods, and "a number of new readings and corrections for certain inscriptions, chiefly from the cult of the Syrian Gods."

AJA 42 (1938) 77-81 (Comfort)

YOUTIE, HERBERT C. *IG III (=CIA III), Appendix, 66.* New reading of a fourth-century Attic defixio.

AJPh 59 (1938) 346-348 (De Lacy)

HISTORY

BASANOFF, V. *Le Guerriero di Capestrano et les origines de l'Imperium.* The statue *Guerriero di Capestrano*, discovered in 1935 in the territory of the Vestini, is important for the study of Roman and Italic institutions. Political organization of the Vestini shows analogy with that of early Rome in division of territory and people into three parts. Insignia of statue in question correspond to characteristics of organization of magistracies of ancient Italic state. Ax is an Italic symbol of supreme political authority, embellished at Rome with rods of Etruscan origin. Origin of concept of imperium must be studied in connection with institution of lictors and organization of magistracies. Necessary to consider basic structure of the state among Italiotes, and connection between state of three magistrates and number of lictors of consuls and of praetor urbanus. State of the Vestini based on oppidum and tribus. Definition of oppidum. "Formula" of magistracies: 2+1 or 1+2. Insignia of statue of Capestrano interpreted in reference to foregoing points. Must establish: (1) a formula of relationship between number of lictors and type of authority; (2) basic number of lictors. First is given by number of lictors of dictators and two consuls; second by number of axes of magistrate of the Vestini. Four symbolic axes on bracelet represent lictors. Number of Roman lictors derived not from number of confederated Etruscan cities, but from total number of lictors of the three Italic magistrates. Insignia of imperium and institution of lictors were derived from insignia and lictors of Italic magistrate. Probable therefore that idea of imperium was derived from authority of Italic magistrate. External Etruscan elements did not impair essential character of authority of Roman

magistrate. No oriental elements. Later development due to Roman genius.

RA 10 (1937) 43-72 (Hulley)

HAMMOND, MASON. *Curatores Tabularum Publicarum.* The treasury board mentioned in the forty-third inscription of the Einsiedeln Codex should not be identified with any of the special boards created to deal with financial matters during the first century. It was probably a permanent cura tabularum publicarum connected with the aerarium.

Rand Studies 123-131 (De Lacy)

JONES, TOM B. *A Chronological Problem: The Date of the Death of Carus.* Carus probably died in December, 283 A.D.

AJPh 59 (1938) 338-342 (De Lacy)

MCDONALD, A. H. and WALBANK, F. W. *The Origins of the Second Macedonian War.* A detailed examination from both historical and constitutional viewpoints of Athens' relations with Rome 205-200 B.C. as a factor in Rome's decision to intervene in the East, fitting the recently discovered decree honoring Cephisodorus into the evidence. The meeting point of Athenian and Roman policy was the principle of Greek autonomy. Cephisodorus' pro-Roman policy looked to this end, and the Romans definitely formulated this policy when in 201 B.C. it was clear that Syria would support Macedonia. Part II 2 (Walbank's contribution) shows the interesting development in the fetal forms of declaring war. The indictio belli under later procedure is delivered by the senatorial legati. The spear-throwing ceremony is a mere ceremonial rite and may be carried out even in Rome.

JRS 27 (1937) 180-209 (Reinmuth)

OLTRAMARE, O. *Auguste et les Parthes.* The policy of Augustus towards the Parthians constantly endeavored to avoid serious conflict, not because of idealistic statesmanship but because a realistic view of Rome's interest demanded peace with the East. The references to Parthia in the poets of the Augustan Age are not therefore insincere but rather are parts of an attempt to achieve unity throughout the empire.

REL 16 (1938) 121-138 (McCracken)

RICHARDSON, G. W. *Actium.* Supports Kromayer's interpretation Hermes 34 (1899) 1-54 and 68 (1933) 361-383 of the Battle of Actium against Tarn's JRS 21 (1931) 173-199 and CAH 10, 100-106. It was Antony's plan from the first to save his less than 200 ships by a strategic retreat, after repulsing Octavian's expected attack against Antony's strong position at the entrance to the Ambracian Gulf, but the plan could not be followed out because Octavian did not sail against his position, but drew him out to the open sea where Cleopatra carried out the planned retirement—she did not give way to cowardice or "nerves"—at a moment which Antony judged best under the changed circumstances. Octavian spent the rest of the day in Actium and the night in bottling up a part of the defeated fleet in the Ambracian Gulf.

JRS 27 (1937) 153-164 (Reinmuth)

DE SAUSSURE, HERMINE. *Variété: De la marine antique à la marine moderne.* A comparison of ancient and modern "marine", with special reference to capacity, speed and safety. Criticism of views of Comm. Lefebvre des Noettes.

RA 10 (1937) 90-105 (Hulley)

STAEHELIN, F. Summary of the history of Colonia Raurica (Augst) from its founding by Munatius Plancus in 44 B.C. to the fifth century A.D. and a brief survey of the ruins.

REL 15 (1937) 245-247 (McCracken)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Compiled from publishers' trade lists, American, British, French, German, Italian and Spanish. Some errors and omissions are inevitable, but CW tries to ensure accuracy and completeness. Books received immediately upon publication (or before appearance in the trade lists) are given a brief descriptive notice.

Those who have not written for CW and who wish to submit sample reviews are urged to choose books from this list.

LITERARY HISTORY. CRITICISM

BIRT, THEODOR. Von Homer bis Sokrates. Pages 479, 20 plates. Quelle und Meyer, Leipzig 1938 5M.

BOAS, MARCUS. Alcuin und Cato. Pages 60. Brill, Leiden 1937 Fl. 1.25

BOWRA, CECIL MAURICE. Early Greek Elegists. Pages 217. Harvard University Press, Cambridge 1938 (Martin Classical Lectures, No. 7) \$2.50

GILLESPIE, WILLIAM ERNEST. Vergil, Aratus and Others, The Weather-Sign as a Literary Subject. Pages ix, 71. Princeton, New Jersey (Privately published) (Dissertation) 1938

NOTTOLA, UMBERTO. Pagine di letteratura greca, raccolte da U. Nottola. Second edition. Pages 347. Sansoni, Florence 1938 11L.

Disegno storico della letteratura romana. 4 edizione in conformità dei vigenti programmi. Pages viii, 539, ill. Sansoni, Florence 1938 13L.

VITELLI, GIROLAMO and GUIDO MAZZONI. Manuale della letteratura latina. Pages viii, 663. Barbera, Florence 1938 15L.

LINGUISTICS. GRAMMAR. METRICS

BORK, FERDINAND. Das Ukirutische. Die unbekannte Sprache von Ras Schamra. Die Grundlagen der Entzifferung. Pages 50. Harrassowitz, Leipzig 1938 4.50M.

CARNOY, A. Grammaire élémentaire de la langue sanscrite comparée avec celle des langues indo-européennes. Second edition, revised and augmented. Pages vii, 230. Geuthner, Paris 1938 90 fr.

La science du mot, traité de sémantique. Pages vii, 426. Geuthner, Paris 1938 80 fr.

FANKHÄNEL, HERBERT. Verb und Satz in der lateinischen Prosa bis Sallust. Eine Untersuchung über die Stellung des Verbs. Abteilung Klassische Philologie, Neue Deutsche Forschungen B. 182. Pages 273. Junker und Dünhaupt, Berlin 1938 10M.

GREINDL, MAX. Kleos, Kydos, Euchos, Time, Phatis, doxa. Eine bedeutungsgeschichtl. Untersuchung des epischen und lyrischen Sprachgebrauches. Pages viii, 161. Lengericher Handelsdr., Lengerich i. W. 1938 (Dissertation)

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SCHNEIDER, KARL. Die Stellungstypen des finiten Verbs im ungermanischen Haupt und Nebensatz. Pages x, 70. Winter, Heidelberg 1938 (Dissertation) 5.70M.

SJÖLUND, ROBE. Metrische Kürzung im Griechischen. Pages 76. Almquist und Wiksell, Uppsala 1938 (Dissertation)

TAMERLE, ENGELBERT. Der lateinische Vers, ein akzentuierender Vers, T. 2. Pages 131-344. Innsbruck (Privately published) 1938 12M.

VOGEL, WILHELM. Zur Stellung von esse bei Caesar und Sallust. Pages 71. Triltsch, Würzburg 1938 (Dissertation) 2.80M.

ZENONI, GIOVANNI. La sintassi latina teorica e pratica. Pages 566. Zenoni, Venice 1938 14.50L.

HISTORY. SOCIAL STUDIES

ALLEN, JAMES TURNER. On the Program of the City Dionysia during the Peloponnesian War. Pages 8. University of California Press, Berkeley 1938 (University of California Publications in Classical Philology, Vol. 12, No. 3) \$0.25

BANAL, LUISA. Cesare Germanico, il vendicatore di Teutoburgo (15 av. C. — 19 d. C.) Pages 271, 9 plates. Paravia, Turin & Milan 1938 9.50 L.

BRUSIN, GIOVANNI. La vita ad Aquileia all'epoca dei Giulio-Claudii. Pages 18, 11 plates. Accademia di Udine, Udine 1938

CADOUX, CECIL JOHN. Ancient Smyrna, a history of the city from the earliest times to 324 A.D. Pages xlv, 438, 3 maps, 13 plates. Blackwell, Oxford 1938 25s.

DEBEVOISE, N. C. A Political History of Parthia. Pages 348, 1 map. University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1938 \$3

DELAPORTE, A. Les peuples de l'Orient méditerranéen, 1: Le proche Orient asiatique. Pages 364. Presses Univ., Paris 1938 50 fr.

DI MARZO, SALVATORE. Istituzioni di Diritto romano, revised edition. Pages xx, 504. Guiffrè, Milan 1938

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DUFF, P. W. Personality in Roman Private Law. Pages 256. University Press, Cambridge 1938 15s.

DURRY, MARCEL. Les cohortes prétorienne. Pages 454. DeBoccard, Paris 1938 80 fr.

GEHL, WALTER. Geschichte der Antike in Stichworten. Pages 40, 1 map. Hirt, Breslau 1938 0.60M

GERLAND, ERNST. Konstantin der Grosse in Geschichte und Sage. Pages 93. Verl. d. Byzant.-neugriech. Jahrb., Athens 1937

GLOVER, T. R. Paul of Tarsus. Pages 256. Student Christian Movement Pr., London 1938 3s. 6d.

ISTITUTO DI STUDI ROMANI. Storia di Roma in xxx volumi. Piano dell'opera. Pages viii, 148, 31 plates. Cappelli, Bologna 1938

KÖNIG, FRIEDRICH WILHELM. Der falsche Bardija. Dareaos der Grosse u. d. Lügenkönige. Pages 388, 1 map. Gerold, Vienna 1938 23M

LÄMMLI, FRANZ. Das attische Prozessverfahren in seiner Wirkung auf die Gerichtsrede. Pages 167. Schöningh, Paderborn 1938 (Dissertation)

LAVEDAN, P. and P. MEININGER. Histoire ancienne. Pages 295, ill. Delagrave, Paris 1938 21 fr.

LEVI, DORO. Le grandi strade romane in Asia. Pages 23, ill., 3 plates. Istit. di Studi Romani, Rome 1938 3 L.

LOANE, HELEN JEFFERSON. Industry and Commerce of the City of Rome (50 B.C. - 200 A.D.) Pages xiv, 158. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1938 (Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series LVI, No. 2) \$1.50.

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PAIS, ETTORRE. Roma, dall'antico al nuovo Impero. Pages xvi, 462, 56 plates, ill. Hoepli, Milan 1938 25 L.

PATSCH, CARL. Der Kampf um den Donaauraum unter Domitian und Trajan. Pages 252, ill. Akad. d. Wiss. in Wien Philos.-hist. kl. Sitzungsberichte, Bd. 217, Abh. 1. Hölder-Pichler-Tempsky, Vienna 1937 15.60M.

PAULOVICS, ISTVAN. Il limes romano in Ungheria. Pages 20, 3 plates, ill. Istit. di Studi Romani, Rome 1938 2 L.

POIDEBAUD, ANTOINE. *Il limes romano in Siria*. Pages 19, 3 plates. Istit. di Studi Romani, Rome 1938 2 L.

RADIN, MAX. *The Law and Mr. Smith*. Pages 333. Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis 1938 \$3

SANFORD, EVA MATTHEWS. *The Mediterranean World in Ancient Times*. Pages xxi, 618, 11 maps, 64 plates. Ronald Press Co., New York 1938 \$4.50.

SCHMÄHLING, EBERHARD. *Die Sittenaufsicht der Censoren; ein Beitrag zur Sittengeschichte der römischen Republik*. Pages ix, 171. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart 1938 7.50M

SCHOFIELD, J. N. *The Historical Background of the Bible*. Pages 345. Nelson, London 1938 7s. 6d.

SCHUCHARD, RUTH. *Individuum und Staat in vorhellenistischen Griechentum*. Pages 55. Hartmann, Hannover 1938 (Dissertation)

SKEAT, T. C. *The Reigns of the Ptolemies, with tables for converting Egyptian dates to the Julian system*. Pages 40. Stechert, New York (Mizraim, Vol. 6) 1938 \$1

SOLARI, ARTURO. *Il rinnovamento dell'impero romano, Vol. I: L'unità di Roma, 363-476*. Pages xvi, 539, 12 plates, ill. "Dante Alighieri," Milan & Genoa 1938

STAHELIN, FELIX. *Constantin der Grosse und das Christentum*. Pages 33. Leemann, Zurich & Leipzig 1938 0.75M

STRASBURGER, HERMANN. *Caesars Eintritt in die Geschichte*. Pages vii, 145. Neuer Filser, Munich 1938 4.80M

TARN, W. W. *The Greeks in Bactria and India*. Pages 562. Macmillan, New York \$8

TOLOMEI, ETTORE. *Nel bimillenario d'Augusto*. Pages 117, 11 plates. Istit. di Studi per l'Alto Adige, Bozen 1938

VOLLGRAFF, C. WILLEM. *Il limes romano nei Paesi bassi*. Pages 17, 2 plates, ill. Istit. di Studi Romani, Rome 1938 2 L.

WELTER, GABRIEL. *L'Ile d'Egine. Coll. Monographies photographiques de Grèce. Les Belles Lettres, Paris 1938 20 fr.*

WÜST, FRITZ R. *Philipp II von Makedonien und Griechenland in den Jahren von 346 bis 338*. Pages ix, 188. Beck, Munich 1938 (Münchener hist. Abhandlgn., Reihe 1, H. 14) 8M (Dissertation)

Die Makedonische und Athenische Politik in der Zeit vom Frieden des Philokrates bis zur Halonnesrede 346-342. Pages 100. Beck, Munich 1938 (Dissertation)

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KNITL, ELISABETH. *Die Sprache der ionischen Kykladen nach den inschriftlichen Quellen*. Pages x, 120. Pilger, Speyer a. Rh. 1938 (Dissertation)

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MALCOVATI, ENRICA. *Sul capitolo X del "Monumentum Ancyranum"*. Pages 7. Istit. di Studi Romani, Rome 1938

MILNE, H. J. and T. C. SKEAT. *Scribes and Correctors of the Codex Sinaiticus*. Pages 112, 43 plates. Oxford University Press, London (British Museum) 1938 32s. 6d.

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